other Local Bodies, who should be asked to ensure their preservation in properly organised Record Rooms to be looked after by suitable staff. Further resolved that these records be regularly appraised and proper lists or catalogues be prepared of the permanent records, which should be made available for research to bonafied scholars.

Andhra Pradesh: The matter has been taken up with the Local Administration and Social Welfare Department of this Government for necessary action.

Rajasthan: The resolution is under consideration of the Government.

Jammu and Kashmir: The matter has been referred to the authorities concerned.

Sikkim: As the State Archives has been recently set up and is being organised, the resolution is still under consideration of the Government.

Assam: The concerned Departments of the Government are being requested to take necessary steps in this regard.

Madhya Pradesh: Action on the resolution is being taken and decision would be communicated in due course.

Kerala: The concerned authorities have been requested to take necessary action.

Goa: The Department has noted the resolution for further necessary action.

IV. **Resolutions of the 43rd Session held at Lucknow, 28-29 January, 1975**

Resolution II: The Commission resolves that the Government of India be requested to treat the National Archives of India Annexe as a functional building and to give top priority to its construction, which is absolutely essential for the National Archives of India to effectively discharge its responsibilities, and particularly to implement the Archival Policy Resolution which requires it to accept custody of billions of the non-current public records lying scattered and neglected in the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

National Archives of India: The Government of India have since conveyed the administrative approval and expenditure sanction amounting to Rs. 2.2 crores for the construction of Phase I of the proposed annexe. The work of construction has been entrusted to Civil Public Works Department, New Delhi.

Resolution III: The Commission is greatly perturbed over the reported large scale destruction of old public records in several States, notwithstanding the repeated recommendations of the Commission (**Vide** Resolution No. II of 1925, Resolution No. VII of 1942, Resolution No. V of 1943, Resolution VI of 1951) and resolves that a Sub-Committee consisting of five Members of the Commission be constituted to investigate and report to the Standing Committee, within six months, on the following:

(a) the extent to which the above resolutions are being implemented;

(b) the period and the nature of records destroyed during the last two years;

(c) the qualifications and suitability of the staff engaged on appraisal of old records; and

(d) the steps which can be taken immediately to ensure the preservation of records of permanent value.

2. The Commission also recommends to the State Governments that no pre-1947 records be destroyed till the said Committee has submitted its report.

National Archives of India: The recommendations of the Record Management Committee are under active consideration of the Government of India in the Department of Culture.

Resolution IV: Resolved that every effort should be made to reactivise the Regional Records Survey Committees by seeking as far as possible the assistance of the Indian Council of Historical Research and the University Grants Commission through the Universities already represented on the different Regional Records Survey Committees.

Goa: Action will be taken in due course.

Pondicherry: The National Archives of India is shortly to assume the administrative control of the Archives. The local administration is presently engaged in working out the details of a plan for setting up a separate Archives to preserve all post-merger records. In these circumstances it has not been possible to take up any work regarding implementation of the resolution.

The Regional Records Survey Committees have been reconstituted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Tripura, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. The steps have been initiated to constitute the same in Haryana, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu while resolution is under consideration of Punjab.

Kerala: The resolution has been forwarded to the State Government for necessary action.

Resolution VII: Resolved that a Correspondence Course in Archives Administration be conducted by the National Archives of India for the benefit of the members of staff working in different office of the Central and State Governments. The said course may be of one year duration and candidates who have completed at least one year service and are holding regular posts may be allowed to take up the Correspondence Course.

National Archives of India: The Correspondence Course was started on 5th August, 1978 when the first batch of lessons was also sent to candidates.

Recommendation: The Indian Historical Records Commission recommends to the Government of India and the State Governments the desirability of providing facilities in their respective Archival Departments for the microfilming of newspapers and other periodicals, current as well as old, at the request of the owners or proprietors concerned, and conserving one copy in the repository as record of permanent historical value.

National Archives of India: Information has been gathered from twelve leading newspapers from all over India regarding the microfilming of their issues. However, for the time being, for want of adequate capacity the Department is unable to undertake any large scale microfilming of newspapers. This will have to await the expansion of reprograhic facilities in the Department for which proposals have been formulated and are under consideration of the Government.

V. **Resolutions of the 44th Session held at Bikaner, 21-22 February, 1976**

Resolution II: To enable the people to appreciate the historical background of our contemporary national efforts towards a new system of land relations, the National Archives, the different State Archives, and the Universities and Learned Institutions are requested to bring out monographs on relevant subjects, particularly to indicate the evolving pattern of land rights, together with specimens of the different land records at the village level in different parts of the country at different times. The Standing Committee of the Commission is requested to work out a phased programme and to coordinate the countrywide effort.

National Archives of India: The resolution was placed before the Standing Committee at its Seventh Meeting held on 28th November, 1977. The Committee discussed at length the resolution and was of the view that the Universities and Learned Institutions be strongly urged to undertake such publications in cooperation with the National Archives of India/State Archives as they possess the requisite expertise.

Resolution III: Resolved that on behalf of the Indian Historical Records Commission, circulars in the form of appeals be sent to political leaders and men of eminence in different walks of life to preserve their private, demi-official or official correspondence for the benefit of the future.

National Archives of India: Approximately 450 demi-official letters from the Director of Archives on behalf of the Union Minister for Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Government of India, have been issued to various political leaders and men of eminence in different walks of life.

Resolution IV: Keeping in view the great importance of the records extant in different Indian languages and in Persian, the Commission recommends the publication of selections from these records in **extenso,** with translations, annotations and critical introductions, for the convenience of scholars not familiar with the old languages and scripts in question. The Standing Committee of the Commission is requested to coordinate the programme and to indicate priorities.

National Archives of India: The National Archives of India has a comprehensive programme of publication of records in Persian and different Indian Languages. It is, therefore, not in a position to undertake new programme in view of paucity of qualified staff well versed in these languages and scripts. As far as teaching of Persian and the different Indian languages is concerned the National Archives of India is of the view that the purpose would better be served if some incentive in the form of increment or special language pay is given to those who privately acquire proficiency in such languages and scripts.